

## DRYS START FIGHT TO CLOSE GAP IN PROHIBITION BILLS

Resent President Wilson's Wish to Annul War-Time Measure as Soon as Demobilization Is Completed.

### DOCTOR MAY GIVE PATIENTS LIQUORS

Wholesale Dealers Can Sell Liquor to Druggists Having Permits—Sacramental Wines Subject to Tax.

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—A bill designed to stop the gap between war-time and constitutional prohibition was introduced today by Representative Randall of California. The bill would make prohibition continuous, beginning tomorrow, and would hold up distilled liquors that are now held in bond.

Representing President Wilson's wish to have the war-time prohibition act repealed as soon as it is legally possible, the dries are planning to push through Congress legislation that will prevent a wet period of a few months between the time that the President declares war-time prohibition ends and the time when constitutional prohibition begins. The prohibitionists believe this means a new fight for the wets because the stock of beer is nearly exhausted and few breweries will care to open for such a short time.

Unless something of this kind is begun, Representative Randall says the country will be plunged in a whisky-drinking orgy for a few months.

#### To Prosecute All Violators.

Saloon keepers and other sellers of liquors will be arrested and prosecuted, W. L. Frierson, assistant attorney-general, stated today.

This is the answer of the Department of Justice to reports that liquor dealers in many large cities are planning to ignore the law.

The war-time prohibition act provides a fine, not to exceed \$1,000, or imprisonment, not to exceed a year, or both.

It was learned that Attorney-General Palmer made a statement defining the attitude of the Department of Justice toward prohibition. The statement announces that the Department of Justice proposes to enforce the law.

Disposition of seventy million gallons of liquor now in bond is regulated by the Internal Revenue Bureau. At present there is no law to prevent its transportation. Legally only the exportation of liquor is prohibited.

#### Announce Rules for Liquor Sales.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Daniel C. Roper, commissioner of internal revenue, today issued a statement setting forth the rules regulating the manufacture and sale of distilled spirits and the removal from bond of spirits for other than beverage purposes. The regulations say that a physician may prescribe wine or other liquor for internal use or alcohol for external use where the patient is under his constant supervision.

Wholesale or retail liquor dealers may sell liquors to pharmacists holding permits.

Churches and religious orders manufacturing wine in quantities not to exceed 100 gallons are permitted to remove the wine from the premises. Sacramental wine is subject to tax. Roper disclaimed all responsibility for the enforcement of the wartime prohibition act.

When the internal revenue officers become aware of apparent violations of the prohibition provisions of this act, he said, they should report such actions to the local officers of the Department of Justice.

If there is evidence that liquor is being obtained through misrepresentation for beverage purposes the commissioners will impose additional tax liabilities and at the same time report the case to the Department of Justice for prosecution.

The tax laws will continue to be enforced. Payment of taxes will not convey the right to act contrary to or to be exempt from the liability imposed by the prohibition legislation, Roper pointed out.

The existing regulations governing the export of wine and spirits will continue in force.

## 125,000 SALOONS OUT

More Than 60 Per Cent of Population Already Under Prohibition.

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Uncle Sam, for years past has been the greatest consumer of intoxicating liquor.

But nation-wide prohibition—the dream of reformers for a century—becomes a reality at midnight, when the War-Time Prohibition Act goes into effect, despite the appeal of President

### THE WEATHER

For Columbia and Vicinity: Generally fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Tuesday.

For Missouri: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday. Somewhat warmer tonight north portion.

#### Weather Conditions.

Over four inches of rain fell at Jacksonville, Florida, during the past 24 hours, and more than one inch at Galveston, and lighter showers round about, but as a rule fair weather has prevailed over most of the United States from ocean to ocean.

The weather is cooler than usual everywhere, but temperatures east of the Mississippi River are getting back to normal. In Columbia mostly fair weather with rising temperature will likely prevail over Tuesday.

#### Local Data.

The highest temperature in Columbia yesterday was 84; and the lowest last night was 62. Precipitation 0.00. Relative humidity noon yesterday was 68 per cent. A year ago yesterday the highest temperature was 91 and the lowest was 66. Precipitation 0.71.

(Summer time) Sun rose today 5:46 a. m. Sun sets 8:39 p. m. Moon sets 10:38 p. m.

Wilson that Congress repeal it as it affects beer and light wines. Under the act all manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are crimes against the United States.

Whether Uncle Sam will desert the well-known water wagon for a brief spree before constitutional prohibition replaces the War-time Act next January, depends on Congress and President Wilson. Congress can repeal the act, as the President desires in part or the President can declare demobilization of the armed forces complete, thus in effect repealing it.

The wets today were jubilant over President Wilson's promise that "when demobilization is terminated, my power to act . . . will be exercised." They foresaw three or four months of liquor-selling between the time when the President acts and the date when constitutional prohibition takes effect.

#### The President's Statement.

Demobilization, it was believed, would be considered as terminated when the army had been reduced from its present size of more than a million men to the size decided upon for the permanent military force of the country, probably about 325,000. This may take place by August or September.

The President's statement, given out by Secretary Tumulty late Saturday, follows:

"I am convinced that the Attorney-General is right in advising me that I have no legal power at this time in the matter of the ban on liquor. Under the act of November, 1918, my power to take action is restricted. The act provides that after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President, it shall be unlawful, etc."

"This law does not specify that the ban shall be lifted with the signing of peace, but with the termination of demobilization of troops, and I cannot say that that has been accomplished. My information from the War Department is that there are still 1,000,000 men in the service under the emergency call. It is clear therefore that the failure of Congress to act upon the suggestion contained in my message of May 20, 1919, asking for a repeal of the act of November 21, 1918, so far as it applies to wines and beer, makes it impossible to act in this matter at this time."

"When demobilization is terminated, my power to act without congressional action will be exercised."

"Woodrow Wilson."

**Close 645 Distilleries.**  
War-time prohibition today means: The closing of 125,000 saloons, principally in big cities.

The closing of 1,247 breweries (1917 figures).

Practical abandonment of 645 distilleries, already closed as a war measure.

Loss to the government of about \$350,000,000 annually in internal revenue, and the loss of several hundred millions to municipalities for licenses.

Diversions of \$2,000,000,000—the Nation's liquor bill—to other purposes, with greatly increased sales of soft drinks and ice cream expected.

Hundreds of thousands of men, employed in the liquor business, must find other work.

One million habitual drunkards—Anti-Saloon League figures—must find some other pastime.

The productive wealth and efficiency of the country will be increased 15 per cent, dry leaders claim, basing this on reports from prohibition states.

Fifty thousand druggists will be put under strict license not to sell liquor except for medicinal or scientific purposes.

Enforcement of prohibition, even dry leaders admit, will be a big problem for some time. Even with Congress designating a definite agency for the work and clearly defining how much alcohol makes liquor intoxicating, the task seems stupendous.

#### 19.4 Gallons Per Capita.

The work of government agents means, if bone-dry prohibition is to be strictly enforced, the elimination of a per capita consumption of 19.4 gallons a year from the American people. Latest figures show the consumption of malt liquors in the United States was 2,053,457,000 gallons; wines, 52,418,000 gallons and alcohol, 146,397,000 gallons. These figures probably have been reduced during the

(Continued on Last Page.)

## MANY PREPARE FOR PASSING OF JOHN B.

Columbians Lay in Private Stocks at Oases in Nearby Towns.

### THE LAST TONIGHT

Columbia Dry 1888 to 1892—Boone County Voted Saloons Out in 1908.

Though morally dry since 1908 Columbia will continue to be damp in spots physically for some time regardless of the enforcement of war-time prohibition beginning tomorrow.

"Let 'er go—the drier the better," one Columbia business man said recently. "I've got enough in my cellar to last me ten years."

Very few people are prepared to that extent, however. Judging from the amount of freight and express hauled after dark and the number of apparently very heavy suitcases that have been lugged away from the incoming trains the last few weeks, Columbia non-totallers have a little something on the shelf—enough to put the old-time pep in the Fourth of July celebration Friday anyway.

Saturday night was one of unparalleled alcoholic revelry in Jefferson City, and other oases near Columbia. A few went from here to St. Louis for the week-end, while the delegation to Kansas City reached thirty or forty. An even larger crowd spent J. Barleycorn's last Saturday night in Jefferson City, while the representation in Booneville and Moberly spoke well for this city's thirsty element.

#### Bars Crowded Saturday Night.

The bars in these cities were crowded from early in the evening until the doors closed at midnight. Columbians traveled on rains, in cars and some on foot to these havens of celebration. Very few real drunks characterized the evening, while a large number of persons were justable to navigate from lamp post to lamp post.

Circulars from St. Louis and Kansas City wholesale liquor dealers have flooded the mails lately, many of them coming to Columbia. The response was not altogether unprofitable to the dealers, but it was with one foot on the brass rail that most Columbians prepared for the drouth.

Wholesale houses made special prices in anticipation of July 1, but the bar prices have never wavered or dropped a bit in most places. A slight slump is expected tonight in cheaper whiskies and other stock that the saloon men see they will have left on hands after midnight.

Budweiser still sells for two bits the bottle on most bars. In Moberly keg Budweiser was entirely exhausted Saturday night, with only a small amount of bottled "Bud" left for the last day's business. Other beers are plentiful there, however.

#### Bar Prices Still High.

Light wines in nearby towns sold Saturday night at \$1.25 and \$1.50 a quart. Cheaper barrel whiskies sold for \$2.50 and \$3.50 a quart, and the prices on the beverage ranged up to \$7 and \$7 for the choicest Old Scotch whiskies.

No marked celebration will take place in Columbia tonight in honor of John Barleycorn's retirement from active life. Taxes will be busy between here and Jefferson City, while a few persons are still in wet towns waiting for the death-knell of their life-long bottled friends.

Columbia's liquor history has been a long story, varied with many petty quarrels between its citizens and keen rivalries between the wet and dry factions.

**Columbia Went Dry in 1888.**  
The town first went dry in 1888 but was voted wet again four years later. In the eighties a clause in the University catalog forbade students to go in saloons after 9 o'clock at night.

Until Boone County voted dry in 1908 there was a continuous campaign to prevent students from drinking. In those times the favorite way of celebrating a football victory or forgetting the sorrows after a defeat was in staging a party with all the boys. Final examinations also afforded an opportunity for a grand old spree.

In 1907 M. H. Pemberton, representative in the legislature from Boone County at that time, introduced a bill forbidding the keeping of a saloon "within five miles of any state educational institution" which had at that time an enrollment of 1,500 or more students. This measure was aimed primarily at Columbia and caused a long fight in the Senate where it finally passed by one vote. The measure was never enforced because the Supreme Court did not act on it until after Boone County voted dry in 1908. Then it was declared unconstitutional.

Another election in 1912 won a second victory for the dries in Boone County and prevented the saloons from re-opening.

**Dr. W. P. Dysart Operated On.**

Dr. W. P. Dysart of Columbia was operated on this morning at the Parker Memorial Hospital.

## GEORGE WASHINGTON MAKES GOOD TIME

Perfect Weather Helps President's Ship on First Day Out.

### AIDS BRIDAL COUPLES

Wilson's Intervention Brings Them Home on Same Boat.

By ROBERT J. BENDER

ON BOARD THE GEORGE WASHINGTON, June 30.—Aided by perfect weather, the George Washington today was making good time on President Wilson's first day on the voyage back to America.

Through President Wilson's intervention at the last moment, seven bridal couples are coming home on the George Washington. The bridegrooms were members of President Wilson's bodyguard in Versailles.

#### Expect to Finish Austrian Treaty.

By FRED FERGUSON

PARIS, June 30.—With President Wilson on the way home and Lloyd George in London, the Allied peace commissioners were expected to take up the completion of the Austrian treaty. The principle of reparation was agreed to have paved the way for the remainder of the document.

The Allies will present the financial and economic clauses of the Austrian treaty this week, it was learned today.

#### Polk to Go to Paris.

By United Press.

PARIS, June 30.—Frank L. Polk, under secretary of state, is scheduled to replace Secretary Lansing on the American Peace Commission when the latter leaves for America. The date for Lansing's sailing has not been fixed.

## GERMAN PRESS SILENT

Several Papers Denounce Treaty With Much Bitterness.

By CARL D. GROAT

BERLIN, June 30.—Germany's reactionary press is silent regarding the peace treaty, except for a few papers which were outspoken in their bitterness.

"The signing is treason," said the Berliner Neust. Nachrichten.

"The next general election will show what the Germans think of the treaty."

"It is only a scrap of paper," the Tageblatt says.

The most violent article appears in the Deutsche Zeitung:

"A peace of violence was signed at Versailles. Germany's honor has been buried. Only incessant toil will enable us to regain our place in the nations of the world. Then will come the revenge for 1919."

The trolley and subway workers have voted to strike Tuesday. The railway strike situation has improved. Armored trains and tanks are reported to have arrived in the vicinity of Hamburg.

### TREATY TO FRENCH DEPUTIES

Submitted by Clemenceau Together With U. S. Alliance.

PARIS, June 30.—Premier Clemenceau today submitted the German treaty to the Chamber of Deputies. He also submitted the Anglo-Franco-American protective alliance.

### BOARD OF APPEALS TO MEET

Will Take Up Complaints Tomorrow in County Court Room.

Any person in Boone County dissatisfied with his tax assessment will have an opportunity to make complaint tomorrow, when such matters will be considered by the Board of Appeals. The board will meet in the County Court room tomorrow morning and will remain in session until all claims have been adjusted.

Those whose assessments have been raised have been notified, and if they have any complaint to make, they will be heard tomorrow. Seldom any objections to the assessments are made and the work of the board is expected to be light.

### TO IMPROVE ROCHEPORT ROAD

Resurfacing and Widening to Be Started This Week.

According to L. D. Shobe, superintendent of road work about Columbia, the Rocheport road in the Columbia special district, will be widened four feet and resurfaced with Tarvia.

The work is expected to be started this week-end or before, if the needed materials arrive.

This road work is some of the first to be paid for, half by the federal government and half by the road district, under a recent federal law.

### Press Association to Meet Sept. 25.

The executive committee of the Missouri Press Association, in session at Kansas City Friday, announced that the next convention would be held at Springfield, September 25 to 27.

### HOSPITAL BOARD TO MEET

Will Discuss Plans for New \$100,000 Building—Architects May Come.

The Board of Trustees of the Boone County Public Hospital will meet at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning to discuss plans for Boone County's new \$100,000 hospital.

N. T. Gentry, secretary, and H. H. Banks, president of the board who have been inspecting hospitals in Kansas City, Mexico, Fulton and St. Louis, will submit a report to the board as to what they saw on their inspection trips.

Architects from Kansas City, St. Louis, Mexico and Chicago have written to the board asking for time to show their plans for a hospital. According to one member of the board, it is possible that an architect will be present at the meeting with plans for the hospital.

The purpose of the inspection trips of the board members was to find out the mistakes other hospitals had made in construction so that the Boone County hospital will avoid them.

## 2-CENT STAMP BACK

Old Postage Rates Effective Beginning at Midnight Tonight.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The 2-cent postage rate, abandoned because it couldn't keep pace with war prices, comes back into its own at midnight tonight. The old 2-cent stamp will again take your one-ounce letter any place in the country.

The 1-cent circular rate is again restored, as is the 1-cent local rate, and postal cards no longer require a 2-cent stamp.

Second-class rates will also be changed. These will be based on the amount of advertising newspapers and other publications carry, and the zone system.

Outside the county of publication the new rate on the portion of publications devoted to matter other than advertisements is 1½ cents a pound. If the space devoted to advertisements does not exceed 5 per cent of the total space, the rate of 1½ cents a pound applies to the entire publication.

On the portion of publications devoted to advertisements the new rates are:

First and second zones	1½ cts. per lb.
Third zone	3 cts. per lb.
Fourth zone	3 cts. per lb.
Fifth zone	3½ cts. per lb.
Sixth zone	4 cts. per lb.
Seventh zone	5 cts. per lb.
Eighth zone	5½ cts. per lb.

On publications maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, scientific, philanthropic, agricultural, labor or fraternal organizations or associations, 1½ cents a pound for all zones on the entire publication will be charged.

There is no change in the free-in-county mailing privilege, nor in the rates on copies mailed for delivery within the county of publication.

## QUAKES KILL 250

Others Injured—Shocks in Italy Continued Through Night.

LONDON, June 30.—One hundred and fifty persons were killed at Bologna, Italy, in a succession of earthquakes, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch this morning. In Vecchio, Italy, one hundred were killed and the dispatch reports that several persons were injured.

The first shock continued throughout the night.

### L. G. PAINTER TO TALK ON PLAYS

F. Horner, of Devereux Players, Substituted for by Former University Man.

L. G. Painter, advance man for the Devereux Players, will speak on the plays of that organization in the University Auditorium at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow night. Mr. Painter taught in the English department of the University in 1911 and 1912.

Mr. Painter telegraphed J. E. Wrench of the history department of the University today that Frederick Horner, former member of the British Parliament, who was to have spoken here Friday night had been taken suddenly ill in Kansas.

### DR. HEDRICK BACK IN COLUMBIA

Left France June 19 and Reached Home Today.

Dr. E. R. Hedrick of the mathematics department of the University, who has been in France for some time, returned today. Dr. Hedrick left Brest on the U. S. S. Mobile June 19 and reached New York June 27. He was in charge of mathematics instruction in the A. E. F.

### Suitcases Boom in Moberly.

"We sold more suitcases last night than we have ever sold in one day," a Moberly dealer said yesterday morning. "We didn't close until the saloons did. The supply of cheap satchels and hand bags was soon sold out. Then persons began buying grips and suitcases that cost as high as \$15 each just to carry home a few quarts of booze."

## TELLS EXPERIENCES IN HUNGRY EUROPE

Robert J. Kerner Talks of Stricken Austrian and Slavic States.

### FOOD ALL POWERFUL

Promise of Edibles Kept Bolshevism Out of Vienna, He Says.

Robert J. Kerner, of the history faculty of the University, who recently returned from Europe, where he had been attached to the division of experts in the American peace commission, this morning related some of his experiences in hunger-stricken Austria and Slavic states.

For two months and a half Mr. Kerner had his office in the new republic of Czechoslovakia, where, with three other Americans on the American Commission for Central Europe, he was engaged in erecting a temporary line of demarkation between Germany and Jugo-Slavia.

"The only thing that kept Bolshevism out of Vienna was the promise of the food dictator to supply food to the inhabitants," said Mr. Kerner.

Americans who lived for any length of time in the Slavic districts, where the food consisted mostly of unwholesome substitutes and adulterations, soon suffered from indigestion and other bodily disorders according to Mr. Kerner. He said he has not yet recovered from the indigestion he contracted in Europe. Extending his arm, he showed welts which he said were due to hives caused by a disordered stomach sustained in Central Europe.

#### Ate Meat Imitations.

"In the hotels of Vienna and Prague they served us little brown balls which we took to be meat, but which examination showed to consist largely of old bread crumbs mixed with a few strands of meat," he said. "Bread was obtainable once a week, and eggs were virtually unknown. What little fruit there was sold at exorbitant prices. The only meat we could get was from very old animals, no longer useful for other purposes. The Americans improved their rations by always carrying chocolate with them."

"The inhabitants, who had been eating thus poorly for many months, had seemingly become partly accustomed to the fare. They appeared to be fat, but it was only an abnormal puffiness. They were weak, nervous and irritable. This explains the many demonstrations and riots."

Mr. Kerner said he was in Marburg when one of these demonstrations occurred.

#### Met Prime Ministers.

Mr. Kerner returned to Paris early in March and for the following three months was in charge of the American Division of Political Intelligence for Central Europe. In this capacity he met practically all the prime ministers and presidents at the peace conference.

For a year and a half before going to Europe Mr. Kerner was associated in New York with Colonel E. M. House's special inquiry into the terms of peace. Most of the material presented by the Americans at the Peace Conference was prepared in the form of memoranda by the commission.

Shortly after Mr. Kerner landed in New York he was engaged by the Henry Holt Company to write a book on "Winning Czechoslovak Independence." Mr. Kerner will spend the summer in Columbia writing this book. He said he expects to rejoin the history department of the University for the fall term.

### WATSON MURDER TRIAL STARTS

Midway Farmer Facing Charge of Killing His Brother-in-Law.

The jury for the trial of Euell Watson, charged with murder in the first degree of his brother-in-law, Albert Sutton, last fall was impaneled in Circuit Court this afternoon.

The principal witness called today was the daughter of the defendant, Mrs. Lena Pearl Nichols. She said that Sutton came to her father's place armed with a revolver. Mrs. Nichols said that her father returned from the field with her uncle and went into the house while her uncle got in the buggy. Her father then returned from the house, approached Sutton and fired one shot at him as he sat in the buggy. She said that she grabbed hold of the gun and helped to prevent another shot.

Mrs. Nellie Sutton, wife of the dead man was the first witness called to the stand. She said that for the last seven years there had been trouble between Mrs. Watson and her husband, the defendant, and that Mrs. Watson was not living with him at the time of the shooting.

Sutton was lying on a little knoll about seventy-five yards from the barn-lot dead when the doctor arrived, according to the testimony. Death was due to a gun-shot wound in the right chest, the charge having entered the lung. A part of the forearm was shot away, it was said.